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THE Benefits of our natural Situation have been very justly celebrated by the ablest Writers: Great Britain finds in the Ocean which environs her, a stronger Defence than would be even Walls of Brass. Fortresses and Batteries may protect for a while; but they must submit at last to unwearied

Attacks; and the Days of their Help may be number'd. Britain's Bulwarks are of another Nature; her floating Ramparts can never fail her, so long as Concord unites her Children, and Liberty sits Guardian of her Commerce.

LET us then rejoice in our natural Situation as an Island; but chiefly let us rejoice in our excellent Constitution; for what would it avail to our Prosperity, to be bound in with the Sea, if we were not also bound in with equal Laws; our free Constitution is the Palladium of Britain; a Constitution beyond Example happy, and calculated to continue down to all Generations, the united Blessings of Liberty and Government.

I think the Heart of Man cannot form a better Wish for Posterity, than that they may enjoy, full and entire, all the Benefits which naturally flow from our present Constitution.

UNDER our excellent Constitution, all the Ends for which Men enter into Society are obtained; all the Advantages for which they institute Government are enjoyed; and it is our peculiar Happiness to be possess'd of that Security of Person and Property, that Liberty which no other Nation can boast of; it is in Britain alone is found the Fruition of that equal Balance of Power, which some of the wisest of Men have thought confined to Speculation, and never to be hoped for in Practice.

We live under Laws of our own making, and the Rule of Action is known to all, and certain to all. The Laws are supream in Britain; they are the Measure of Government to those who govern, and of Obedience to those who obey. Our Kings can do no Wrong; they have Power only to protect, and not to oppress; they act not by themselves, they act by their Ministers; and their Ministers are accountable to the Laws. By the Laws must they stand or fall; by those Laws which are terrible to none but the Malfactor. Those Laws will be our Security against bad Ministers; and they ought to be the Protection of good.

How then shall we think of such Men as labour to destroy our Palladium; as would make Obedience to the Laws of no Effect, of no Security to the Observer! Shall we not think them wicked beyond Expression? Yet such is the Wickedness of the Opposition to the present Government. Ea demum Factionis Libertas est, non Senatuum, non Magistratus, non Leges, non Mores Majorum, non Instituta Patrum veteri.

It is most worthy of our Notice upon what Principles the Opposition to the present Government is carried on, and how uniform the opposing Party are in their Conduct both before and since the Revolution.

BEFORE the Revolution they carried on their Design of destroying the Laws, and making them of no Effect, by exalting the Prerogative of the Prince above them, and putting it in his Power to dispense with them, as he should please. Had they succeeded in this Point, our Slavery had been confirmed, and we should not, at this Day, have heard them exclaiming against Government according to Law.

THIS is their present Complaint, this their Objection to his Majesty's Government, and to the Conduct of his Servants, that they are both according to Law; so that we see both before and since the Revolution, their End is the same, their Design is still unvaried, their Enmity to the Laws unchanged.

BUT notwithstanding these Men are so angry with the Laws, and so offended with the Observance of them, that they would have it bring no Security to an Administration that they have made the Laws the Measure of their Government; yet I cannot help imagining that they would have been better pleased if the Ministers, whose Persons they hate because they envy their Power, had held another Conduct: I fancy both Fog and the Craftsman would have thought themselves securer of Victory if, instead of having nothing

to object to the Ministry but the Observance of the Laws, they could have brought an Accusation against them of having violated the Laws, and acted contrary to them.

FOR what signifies all their Trash about Tiberius and his Corrupt Senate, about Legal Tyranny and Oppressive Laws? Is Britain enthrall'd because Tiberius was a Tyrant? There may be Oppression by Law, as well as without Law, and against Law, no doubt of it, but what then? Does it follow that it is, because it may be? Must it of Necessity be found in Britain because it has been in Rome? If there is legal Tyranny, if there are oppressive Laws, they must appear; Laws are not invisible Things, they are to be come at: Why don't these Defamers of the Legislature, point out these oppressive Laws, these Laws made against the Mass for the Sake of the Few, against the Publick Good for the Advancement of private Interests?

WHEN they do this, they will deserve some Attention; but till they do it they ought to be look'd upon with Abhorrence and Detestation, as wicked and factious Men, who, by declaiming in Generals against legal Tyranny, and the Oppression of Law, hope to destroy all Regard for the Laws, and all Reverence for the Legislature, Betrayers of the People, and Foes to our Constitution, who would render Conformity to the Laws of no Security to Prince or People.

IT is our happy Lot, at present, to be under their impartial Protection, and secure are all those whose Conduct is conformable to the Laws of their Country; they, and they alone, have Reason to fear who act against the Laws; it is this glorious Situation that makes our Country the Seat of Liberty, and the Envy of Nations; it was to purchase this invaluable Safety, that our brave Ancestors counted not Expence, nor thought their Blood too dear a Price.

LET me then observe, what cannot be observed too often; that whenever this shall cease to be our Condition, whenever Observance of the Laws shall cease to bring Security to the Observers, and our Governors no longer find Safety in conforming thereto; whenever that Time shall come, our Happiness will be determin'd, our Liberties will be no more; lost will be all the Millions that were expended to insure them to Posterity, and our Great Forefathers will have lived and died in vain.

THIS would have been our melancholy Condition before now, had the Faction prevail'd in their Attempts against our Constitution; but as they have not succeeded, and are not likely to succeed, we may hope that it never will.

BRITANNUS.

Yesterday we had a Mail from Holland, which brings a remarkable Letter, written by Order of the King of Poland to his Ministers Abroad, concerning the late Count de Hoym. 'Tis dated at Warsaw the 12th Instant, O. S. and is as follows:

S I R,

THE tragical Death of the Count de Hoym having been variously reported, both in printed Papers and written Letters, and with Circumstances not strictly true, the King has order'd me to give you an exact Information of this Affair.

You will remember what the late King of Glorious Memory, signified in 1731, to his Ministers abroad, concerning the Reasons and Circumstances that preceded, accompanied, and followed the Disgrace of the Count de Hoym.

This Count having been a second Time arrested for other Crimes, after the Death of the late King, was committed in 1733 to Sonnenstein, from whence the present King was so merciful as to release him some Weeks after, contenting himself to bind him again by Oaths, stronger than the former, whereby the Count obliged himself to continue quiet at his Estate, without concerning himself with any more than his own Domestick Affairs.

But towards the Close of the Year 1734, and at the Time when the King was in Poland, the Count, notwithstanding his Engagements, took the Opportunity of his Majesty's Absence to set on foot other Intrigues

diametrically opposite to his Oaths and his Promises, whereof the King being timely informed, order'd him to be arrested and committed Prisoner to Konigstein, which was the Reason of his attempting his Life by a Pistol, whereof I acquainted you by my Circular Letter of the 15th of January 1735.

An Information was afterwards drawing up for the Trial of him and his Accomplices, but not many Days after the first Examination, the said Count being stung by the Remorse of his Conscience, and vex'd to see all his Wiles discover'd, chose to shorten the Course of Justice by putting an End to his own Life, notwithstanding the undeniable Proofs, which he had already experienced of his Majesty's Clemency. For this Purpose he first feign'd himself to be sick, and having order'd his Domesticks not to disturb him, he hang'd himself the 21st of April at Night, with a Handkerchief ty'd to a Hook which supported his Looking Glass. The Letter he wrote to his Domesticks with a Pencil, and which was found upon the Floor, is an undeniable Proof of the deliberate Purpose and cold Blood with which he executed this Design. Moreover, in searching his Pockets, a Razor was found upon him, with a Pen-knife, Scissors, and the like Instruments.

The Family of the Deceased having petitioned the King not to proceed against the Corpse with the Severity of the Law, his Majesty has been so good as to order the Body of this Self-Murderer to be privately inter'd, just without the Church-yard of the Garison of the Fort at Konigstein. I am, &c.

Rome, May 15, O. S. The Day before Cardinal Aquaviva set out for Naples, the Conservators of the Roman People, in Obedience to the Pope's Orders, resolv'd to repair in a Body to that Minister, to make an Apology to him, in the Name of the People, for what pass'd during the late Tumult, on Condition that his Eminency would assure them before-hand, that the Courts of Spain and Naples will be satisfied with this Submission, without insisting upon any other Demand for the future, and that his Eminency would engage that the Spanish Troops should quit the Ecclesiastical State in five Days; but whether the Cardinal did not approve of these Conditions, or whether he had Orders to retire without giving the Conservators an Audience, he did not think proper to receive them.

Modena, May 15, O. S. The Duke our Sovereign, with the Princesses his Daughters, and his whole Court, arrived here two Days ago, and was welcomed by the Discharge of the Cannon, the ringing of the Bells, and the Acclamations of the People, who are over-joy'd at his Return.

Venice, May 22, O. S. The last Letters from Constantinople say, that a great Number of Vessels are sail'd, with Troops and Ammunition, for Aloph, and that the Captain Balthaw was forthwith to follow with the rest of the Fleet.

Leghorn, May 15, O. S. We hear from Corfica, that the Malecontents are actually cannonading Arguola, and keep all the other Ports of the Island block'd up; that Lord Theodore had a Guard of 200 Horse, and 60 Companies of Foot, whom he pay'd every three Days; that he had receiv'd 18 Pieces of Cannon, with a great Quantity of other Arms and Ammunition; that he was equally fear'd, respected, and belov'd, and that neither he nor his Adherents gave themselves any uneasiness at the Edict which the Regency of Genoa had caus'd to be publish'd against them.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday came on before the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Hardwick, a remarkable Trial between two Eminent Merchants, on a Scire Facias, upon a Recognizance of 3201. to prosecute a Writ of Error in case the Judgment should be affirmed, wherein the Defendant was bound for a Person, who since absconded: The Defendant pleaded, That the Transaction was Eleven Months before he had a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded against him, and that he hath obtained his Certificate, and was thereby discharged of Debts and Demands on him, according to the late Act of Parliament; but the learned Counsel insisting, that



a Debt of such a Nature, that the Plaintiff could not be admitted to have Relief under the Commission, and that the Cause of Action arose by Contingency, since the issuing out of the said Commission, and after many learned Arguments on both Sides, the Jury brought in a Verdict for the Plaintiff.

At the same time a Cause on Information was tried between Mr. Steward and John Willowby, for renewing of a Note payable to Mr. Yates, wherein the said Willowby agreed to be a collateral Security upon the new Note; but insisted to keep the old Note in his Possession for his Indemnification; and after several learned Arguments on both Sides, the Court was of Opinion, such Proceedings were monstrous, for the Transaction and Mistakes that happen among Tradesmen, and therefore a Verdict was brought in favour of the Defendant. It appear'd, that the said Willowby had been harrassed and tried at the Old Bailey for Felony for the said Note; but honourably Acquitted.

This Day a Court of Honour will be held at the College of Arms at Doctors-Commons, when the Hearing relating to Sir Henry Blount's bearing Arms will be further argued.

A few Days since Mr. Westbourne, Vicar of Edmonton, on account of his great Age and ill State of Health, resigned his Living; and at the same Time recommended the Rev. Mr. Cooke to succeed him, who is since presented to the Living by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

A few Days since died Mr. Richard Walker, an eminent Attorney, at his House near the Custom-house, in Thames-street.

This Day their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will remove from St. James's to Kensington, her Royal Highness being perfectly recovered from her late Indisposition.

Last Saturday died, in the 16th Year of her Age, at Watlington, near Cashalton in Surry, Miss Katherine Boscawen, Sister of the Lord Viscount Falmouth.

Last Monday the Right Hon. the Lord Gower and his Bride, set out for his Lordship's Seat at Trencham-hall in Staffordshire.

Last Night the newborn Son of the Duke of Bridgewater was baptiz'd, by the Name of Francis, at his Grace's House in Cleveland Row, St. James's, when the Duke of Bedford, and the Earl of Godolphin stood Godfathers, and the Countess of Jersey Godmother.

Yesterday Morning the Prince and Princess of Wales walk'd in St. James's Green Park, and in the Evening they went in their Chaise to Kensington, walk'd in the Gardens there for some Time with her Majesty, and then return'd to St. James's.

The Dutchess of Buckingham has been pleas'd to present the Earl of Strafford with a fine Arabian Horse, almost 15 Hands high, which was the Duke her Son's, and was led in his Grace's Funeral Cavalcade to Westminster Abbey.

On Sunday next there will be an Oration at the Oratory, on the Doctrine of the Coif, or the late Call of Serjeants at Law, from a Text applicable to them only, the Character of each Serjeant distinguish'd, the Motto, the Procession, the Learning of the Subject, and a select Memoir of Advocates abroad: After which, a Thesis for publick Disputation.

BANKRUPT.

Richard Chappell, of Deptford in the County of Kent, Merchant.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 1-8th. India 176. South Sea 98 7-8ths. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New ditto 111 5-8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 104 3-4ths. Emperor's Loan 117 1-4th to 1-half. Royal Assurance 110. London Assurance 14 3-8ths to 1-half. York Buildings 2. African 13. India Bonds 61. 11s. to 12s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 51. 5s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 51. 19s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 71. 5s. Prem. Salt Talties 4 to 6 1-half Prem. English Copper 21. 3s. Prem. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 115.

This Day is Published,
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Printed for J. PEARCE, and sold by J. OSBORNE at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-Row.
N.B. The Third Volume may be had separately, to complete the Sets of those who are possessed of the Two former Volumes.

L O N D O N: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

To be Sold by Auction,

ON Wednesday the 30th of June, and Thursday the 1st of July next, the entire Household Goods of Isaac Lemving Retow, Esq. deceased, at Head Gate, in Colestree: Consisting of several Sorts of Standing Beds, Bedding, Window Curtains, Chairs, Pier-Glasses, and Chimney-Glasses, &c.

The Goods to be view'd on Saturday the 26th, Monday the 28th, Tuesday the 29th, and Wednesday the 30th of June, till 11 o'Clock; at which Time the Sale will begin.

Catalogues to be had at the Place of Sale; or at William Richardson's at the Star in the East, on Tower-hill, London.
N.B. The House, with a large Garden wall'd round, and well planted, is to be Let.

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P. Virgilii Maronis Opera.

Q. Horatii Flacci Opera.

Catulli, Tribulli, & Propertii Opera.

P. Ovidii Nasonis Opera, tribus Tomis comprehensa.

Publii Terentii Carthaginiensis Afri Comædiæ sex.

Trii Luciani Carri de Rerum Natura libri sex.

M. Annaei Lucani Pharsalia: sive de Bello Civili inter Cæsarem & Pompeium libri decem.

Phædri Aug. Liberti Fabularum Æsopiarum Libri quinque; item Fabulæ quædam ex MS. veteri a Marquardo Gudia descriptæ; cum Indice Vocum & Locutionum. Appendicis loco adijciuntur Fabulæ Græcæ quædam & Latine ex variis Authoribus collectæ; quas claudic Avieni Æsopiarum Fabularum liber unus.

D. Junii Juvenalis & Ausonii Persii Flacci Satyræ.

M. Valerii Martialis Epigrammata.

Christus Patiens. Rapini carmen Heroicum.

Musarum Anglicanarum Analecra: sive Poemata quædam melioris notæ, seu hæcenus Inedita, seu sparsim Editâ, in duo Volumina congesta. Editio quarta, Prioribus auctior.

T. Livii Patavinii Historiarum ab Urbe condita Libri qui supersunt. In 6 Vol.

C. Plinii Cæcili Secundi Epistolæ & Panegyricus.

Cornelii Nepotii excellentium Imperatorum Vitæ.

Lucius Annaeus Florus. Cui subijungitur Lucii Ampelii liber memorialis.

Caii Salsitii Crispi quæ extant.

Velleii Paterculi Historiæ Romanæ quæ supersunt.

Juvini Historiarum ex Trogo Pompeio libri XLIV.

Q. Curtius Rufus de rebus gestis Alexandri Magni.

C. Julii Cæsaris & A. Hirtii de rebus a C. Julio Cæsare gestis Commentarii: Cum C. Jul. Cæsaris fragmentis.

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Dionysii Longini de Sublimitate Commentarius, quem nova Versione donavit, Notis illustravit, & partim Manuscriptorum ope, partim conjectura emendavit (additis etiam omnibus ejusdem Auctoris Fragmentis) Zacharias Pearce, S.T.P. Regiæ Majestati a Sacris Domesticis, &c. Editio secunda. Notis & Emendationibus auctior.

C. Julii Cæsaris quæ extant, accuratissime cum Libris Editis & MS. optimis Collata, Recognita & Correcta. Accesserunt Annotationes Samuelis Clarke, S.T.P. Item Indices Locorum, Rerumque & Verborum, Utilissimi.

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1. A Vindication of the Test Act: Or, The Right of Protestant Dissenters to be admitted into all Civil Offices fully and impartially considered. By a Member of the House of Commons.

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3. THE MISCHIEF and DANGER of REPEALING the CORPORATION and TEST ACTS: Plainly demonstrating, that the Dissenters would desire, and endeavour the Subversion of the present Establishment of the Church of England, if they had sufficient Power to effect it; and that the repealing the Corporation and Test Acts, will undeniably invest them with such Power.

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